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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 30

DECEMBER 31, 1915

No. 53

MARRIAGES OF DISEASED PERSONS.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS ANNULING MARRIAGES BECAUSE ONE OF THE PARTIES WAS SUFFERING FROM A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AT THE TIME OF THE MARRIAGE.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has held that a marriage might be annulled because one party concealed from the other the fact that he was suffering from tuberculosis. (See Public Health Reports, Oct. 22, 1915, pages 3117 and 3175.)

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that a marriage should be annulled because one party was infected with gonorrhea at the time of the marriage. The essential part of the opinion in the latter case is published on page 3847 of this issue of the Public Health Reports.

VACCINATION.

THE POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE OF USING COMBINED VACCINES WHERE PROTECTION AGAINST A NUMBER OF DISEASES IS DESIRED.

For persons contemplating visiting localities in which epidemics are present, or countries where certain diseases are endemic, or sanitary supervision is questionable, protection against a number of diseases is frequently to be desired. Experience with vaccines has demonstrated the possibility of conferring a degree of immunity to a considerable number of diseases.

A recent report by Dr. Aldo Castellani suggests that protection against a number of diseases may be conferred upon an individual by the use of several vaccines at one time without any greater inconvenience than is caused ordinarily in being vaccinated to secure protection against one disease. Dr. Castellani's article was published in the "Report of the Advisory Committee for the Tropical Diseases Research Fund for the year 1914, * * * London," just issued. The following is quoted from the conclusions:

I. The preparation of combined vaccines is based, I think I may venture to say, on the experimental work I carried out in 1901-2 in Bonn, in Prof. Kruse's Institute (Zeit. für Hygiene, 1902-3), when I demonstrated that in inoculating an animal with two or three species of bacteria, provided a sufficient minimum quantity was given, agglutinins and immune bodies for all the germs were elaborated, the amount of agglu-